



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 25, 1927

THIRD HOUSE OF CONGRESS
DEFENDS HIGH WAGE RATE
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
REFUTED BY ECONOMIC WRITER
THE WOLF PACK

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

The Value of A Smile—

A SMILE costs nothing and creates much. It enriches those who receive it without impoverishing the giver. It creates happiness in the home and good will in business.

The practiced professional smile is quickly detected . . . it lacks warmth and sincerity . . . the natural, spontaneous smile is also quickly detected and accepted!

It's fun to smile. Have you ever noticed how many smiles . . . the sincere kind . . . are seen at The Emporium?

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH NEAR MARKET

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*Proving That Housewives Know—
and Show—What They Want*

Only one week old, Hale's Food Shop is being pressed to its capacity to care for the thousands who pour in and out of its three entrances for their daily food supplies.

Hale's Food Shop was planned in the belief that housewives would like the same service and surroundings in securing their food needs that a great department store provides for them when they buy what they wear. That's why Hale's Food Shop is different from anything else of its kind.

That's undoubtedly what was wanted, to judge from the overwhelming interest taken in the Shop. What an incentive this is for us to make you like Hale's Food Shop still more and more.

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Henry C. Linde, 364 Eddy.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giamburro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1927

No. 8

Third House of Congress

By Basil Manly.

Do you know the Third House of Congress?

It is the House that exists in secret—the House that never meets.

It is the long arm of the invisible government. It seeks to control the elected representatives of the American people and to mould the legislation that they formally enact.

It is made up of the creatures of predatory wealth, who make the nation's Capitol their hunting ground. They are the enemies of constitutional government—the destroyers of "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

The Third House of Congress is composed of hundreds of lobbyists that infest Washington to do the bidding of the trusts, corporations and big business associations that maintain them at an expense of millions of dollars a year.

Housed in elaborate suites of offices, with great staffs of clerks and alleged experts, they flood the members of the Senate and House of Representatives with propaganda and misleading statistics. They throng the offices and corridors of the Capitol, busily seeking to influence the legislation in which they are interested. Supplied with unlimited expense accounts, they lavishly entertain members of Congress, bureau chiefs and other government officials.

Patronizing the most exclusive bootleggers who purport to supply only genuine "diplomatic stocks" of whisky, gin and wines, they are like an oasis in the desert to thirsty solons in search of a drink. With the aid of their lady friends they can throw a lively party at one of the swell road-houses at a moment's notice, whenever an evening's entertainment seems desirable to bring some Senator or Congressman into line.

Never was this Third House of Congress more brazenly and perniciously active than during the short session of the sixty-ninth Congress that has just closed. Never were their efforts so completely crowned with success.

They defeated the Boulder Dam Bill. They blocked ratification of the Geneva Treaty to prohibit the use of poison gas in future wars. They put the McFadden Branch Banking Bill, carrying unlimited charters for the Federal Reserve Banks, through under the operation of the "gag rule."

The boldest of all these lobbies was that maintained by the Electric Power Trust. Its spokesman, Josiah T. Newcomb, general counsel for the Electric Bond and Share Co., is reported to have declared:

"I represent an investment of \$9,000,000,000, and we do not propose to let the government enter the power business at Boulder Dam. The bill has no chance to pass. It will not pass as it is. If changed, it can go through at this session."

Fourteen years ago, Woodrow Wilson, shocked by the open evidences of lobbying activity, forced the sensational Mulhall investigation that uncovered the underground machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers and a dozen other special interest lobbies and drove them out of the Capitol. For a few years Congress was freed from their malign influence.

Then came the war and the lobbyists flocked back to Washington in greater numbers than ever before.

It is time for a new house cleaning. Nobody questions the right of legitimate business interests or any group of citizens to present their cases as

forcefully and effectively as they are able to the committees of Congress and other governmental bodies. We do demand, however, that they lay their cards on the table and cease their underground work.

The first act of the seventieth Congress when it meets next December should be the enactment of legislation that will require the registration of all lobbyists and restrict their activities to open and proper channels.

AMERICA LEADS IN SOCIAL ADVANCE.

Alexander Kerensky, head of the first attempt at democratic government in Russia, and now visiting in this country, told an Associated Press representative that Communism and Fascism are the antithesis of the idea of democracy.

"Different in color and degree, but their opposition to the idea of democracy unites them," he said. "Both movements are reactionary in their substance because both are against the freedom of the individual."

"Do you believe that in present-day competitive society there is any freedom of the individual?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All freedom is relative. Anyway, I know that many good Americans are dissatisfied with social conditions in America, and that is a good thing, for the dissatisfied are the social evolutionaries and the contributing cause of progress. In saying that America has more elements for rapid development along social lines than any other country, including Russia, I am aware that you are not perfect here, but that you are further ahead than any other country in Europe. I have been all over Europe, and speak from comparison."

"The equality of opportunity which you have in America, while not yet bringing the country to a perfect state, distinguishes America favorably from European countries. We are witnessing in the world the beginning of real democracy and America is furthest ahead."

Mr. Kerensky expressed his belief that "the real democracy is not only political but economic."

"An intensive economic development, possible now only under capitalistic institutions, is the necessary prerequisite for the future real democracy," he said.

"The world meaning of the Bolshevik experiment in Russia is that they wanted to build a social democracy through the destruction of political democracy, and in overthrowing capitalism Russia was forced later to go back to the beginning of capitalistic accumulation as a result."

The visitor said that capital and labor are "neither brothers nor opponents."

"As long as capitalism obtains they are two indispensable links in the economic system," he said.

Watch the face of the unfriendly merchant, who despises organized labor, the next time you ask for union-labeled merchandise. Watch his face when you inquire if his employees belong to a labor union. His glib tongue will give you arguments galore, but his face will reveal to you what his tongue is trying hard to conceal. After this test any trade unionist with an ounce of spunk or intelligence will join the union label boosters.

DEFENDS HIGH WAGE THEORY.

High production costs usually indicate inefficient management and inadequate production records. The assay of industrial waste made by the Federated American Engineering Societies charged 50 per cent of individual waste or misuse to management and only 25 per cent to workers. Obviously here is the big field for changes that will reduce production costs with benefits to all concerned.

While wage reductions may reduce the total costs chargeable to that one item, the probabilities are that other items may be increased so as to more than counterbalance the effect of wage reduction on the total costs. The loss in morale may diminish production output. Lower wages mean lower living standards in turn reflected in loss of physical and mental well-being of workers.

Wage reductions are a powerful factor in the vicious combination that initiates a period of business depression. The most prosperous and best managed production establishments do not attempt to meet industrial difficulties through wage reductions. It is the industry that is unable to solve its management problems by eliminating wastes and bad practices, and by finding the way to secure from every employe the most valuable service that he can contribute, that resorts to wage reductions.

The lowest production costs can be reached only through intelligent co-operation based upon full understanding of the work done.

The labor movement is economically sound in its protest against wage reductions and it is socially correct in opposing conditions that would lower the social standards of our nation.

We urge upon wage earners everywhere that they oppose wage reductions.

PREDICTIONS.

Supporters of the Boulder dam project confidently predict that legislation will be passed for its development at the next session of Congress. Addison T. Smith, chairman of the House committee of irrigation and reclamation, said:

"A recent poll of the House membership on the subject has convinced the friends of the legislation that at least three-fourths of the membership are in favor of the project. I think that the Senate is also favorable to the proposal. I do not have any doubt but what the bill will be reported early in the forthcoming session of Congress and passed."

BOSS
THE TAILOR
1048 MARKET STREET
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The five-day, 42-hour week has been established by agreement all the year around for the white goods industry in New York city, in which 7,000 workers, mostly women, are employed. They will have two days off a week, just as the dressmakers and the waistmakers have had for a number of years.

The gain was notable, having been obtained without strike, the workers getting a five-day week with two hours less work in place of the six-day, 44-hour week. Owing to the hampering influence of the Communists, the matter of wage adjustments had to be left in abeyance, but can be opened on thirty days' notice when the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is in a better position to act. Naturally the peaceful gain met with the impotent outcries of the union wreckers, who urged an immediate and general strike in spite of two disasters they have brought on the needle trades.

It is regarded as inevitable that within a comparatively short time the entire needle industry, employing at least 100,000 workers in the metropolitan district, will work only five days. Only the abortive efforts of the extremists has made the general application of this reform impossible now. The force of example in many trades is having the effect of continuous pressure to eliminate the uneconomical four-hour shift on Saturday. The long distance workers must travel to the factories also is a factor in favor of popularizing the shorter week.

A LARGE AMOUNT.

A total of \$4,211,201,270.41 was provided for current expenses of the government for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Chairman Madden of the House appropriations committee announced in summing up the financial activities of the recent session of Congress. While the amount is \$242,600,525 below that made available during the present fiscal year, the chairman said, the reduction would have been only \$100,000,000 if the Senate had passed the second deficiency bill and the public buildings measure.

TIGHTEN AXLE NUTS.

Rear axle nuts on your car should be tightened occasionally, according to the California State Automobile Association free emergency road service, to prevent wearing away of the key.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

LABOR GAIN SEEN IN FIVE-DAY WEEK.

By Daniel J. Tobin.

Whether labor unions should press for the adoption of the five-day week in industry was discussed by George L. Berry of the Pressmen's Union in the New York Times of Big 6. He stated objections from the labor point of view to the attempt to speed up industry or to reduce salaries to a five-day basis. Another labor view of the five-day week is given below. The writer is the treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Organized labor's espousal of the five-day week proposal has aroused less bitterness among industrial capitalists than did the demand for the eight-hour day a score of years ago. This may seem strange to the disinterested observer, but the reason is not far to seek: Labor and capital are not talking the same language—that of the informed economist. Their differences are still acute, but better understanding of industrial problems on both sides renders the danger of widespread disturbance less immediate.

Leaders of the American labor movement are not desperately demanding the five-day week as a relief from inhuman oppression, but rather are urging it as economically logical and generally advantageous. They hold advantages of the plan to be three-fold:

1. Improvement of individual efficiency.
2. Remedial effect upon unemployment.
3. Greater opportunity for cultural development.

If, for a moment, it may be assumed that these advantages would flow from general adoption of the five-day week, the next question is: What would the reform cost?

Many employers say that they would interpose no strenuous opposition if workers went to work five days a week for five days' pay, but that they cannot see how industry can give six days' pay for five days' work. It is unnecessary to canvass the workers' views on that point. Everyone knows they want no cut in income. They achieved the eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday in 80 per cent of the unionized industries without such a sacrifice, and they want this reform on the same basis.

The reply to the employers' assertion is to be found in the wage and hours affirmation of the American Federation of Labor's 1925 convention:

Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day, are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production.

Mechanical genius and worker's skill have made astounding advancements in recent years, as every one knows. Productivity in eleven principal lines

of manufacturing increased an average of 59 per cent, in proportion to the time worked between the years of 1914 and 1926, according to studies made by the United States Department of Labor.

It is also established knowledge among economists that American productive capacity, even now, is far greater than can be utilized in the present state of markets. This is true not because we as a people cannot use all the merchandise we can produce, but because we lack the money to buy it. Hence labor's proposal that wages—the buying power of workers—shall be increased apace with increased powers of production. At the same time labor takes cognizance of the plight of the unemployed. The added clause on working hours to labor's affirmation proposes spreading opportunity, so that all may earn steady incomes.

Surely there is nothing fundamentally wrong with that ideal. If this nation, in its productive capacity, possesses potential wealth greater than it can actually realize upon under present conditions, why should not these conditions be changed?

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... }
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

Labor does not insist upon an immediate plunge into the unknown, but only that the five-day week be recognized as desirable and that it be introduced as rapidly as reason and prudence will permit.

The cost should be borne by increased production, brought about by increased efficiency and by a widening of the domestic market caused by increasing the number of producing wage earners, who would be merchandise consumers. If, however, the worst fears of capital were realized and some of the cost had to be taken out of capital's earnings, disaster would not necessarily follow. The United States Steel Corporation's recently announced surplus of \$521,000,000 exceeds the par value of its common stock. So great has been the expansion of capital in this country that our vast industrial possibilities cannot absorb it, and our foreign investments amount to \$11,000,000,000.

Census bureau statistics, covering 160 industries, show that wages decreased by \$5,000,000 in those industries in the two years between 1923 and 1925, while at the same time employers received for their products an increase of \$380,000,000. This is evidence in support of organized labor's contention that workers are not receiving a fair share of the proceeds of industry's increasing efficiency. Most of these added profits went to swell large incomes. In that same two-year period the number of workers employed in those industries decreased from 1,722,398 to 1,680,971, and this in a country the population of which is constantly increasing, is evidence of the growing danger of unemployment.

In the days when I was driving a team in Boston we worked twelve and fourteen hours a day. The freight houses and steamship docks were open until 8 o'clock at night. Now they are closed at 5 o'clock, the drivers work nine hours, and the volume of business handled is much greater. Milk wagon drivers formerly worked fourteen hours a day and employers said the system could not be changed, but today in nearly all large cities they work eight hours, and the business is more successful and profitable than ever before. When I, as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, proposed a two weeks' vacation with pay for Chicago milk drivers the employers called me a lunatic. That proposal was then looked upon as more radical than is the five-day week today—but it went over.

The five-day week is not a new idea. It prevails in a large part of the clothing industry, in some of the important building trades and in many seasonal occupations, where employers as well as workers have recognized its advantages.

Henry Ford has been criticized because the wage he pays for five days' work is less than that formerly paid for six days. Not being in the confidence of the Ford executive staff, I can hold no brief for the billionaire. But I do know that the Ford engineer who took a group of A. F. of L. convention delegates through the plant last fall told us it was the intention to restore the old weekly wage rate as rapidly as increased efficiency raised production to the old standard. This, he assured us, the company knew on scientific and experimental grounds would not be long—a mere matter of speeding up mechanical processes as individual efficiency improved.

Lord Leverhulme's Test.

The late Lord Leverhulme, famous British manufacturer, endeavored to prove the case for reduced hours of labor in actual figures, and he did prove it by actual practice in his great factories.

His plan, reduced to bare essentials, was about like this:

An Average Industry.

Working week, 48 hours in one shift.
Cost of labor a week.....\$5,000

Overhead charges, including rent, interest on capital, taxation, salaries of managers, clerical help and depreciation a week..... 5,000
Production, 1,000 items a week. Cost per item, exclusive of raw materials and other costs, which must remain in proportion to volume of production, each..... 10

Same Industry Reformed.

Working week (6-hour day), 72 hours in two shifts.

Cost of labor a week.....\$10,000
Overhead charges, rent, etc., a week..... 5,000
Production, 1,500 items a week. Cost per item, exclusive of raw materials, etc., each 10

Thus, it might be seen, management could lose nothing by inaugurating the six-hour day and putting two shifts, or twice the number of men, to work, because the only extra strain would be that on machinery, which in these days practically always becomes obsolete before it wears out. But management would be slow to make such a change without prospect of gain. Lord Leverhulme was prepared to show the gain. He said that experience gave plenty of proof that workmen increase in efficiency when relieved of fatigue and the enervating effects of high-speed mechanical monotony. He then declared his firm belief that workmen would produce as much in six hours as they formerly had in eight. This meant production of 2,000 items a day, or a cost per item of \$7.50, as against the old cost of \$10. A wild dream? Not by a long shot, for Lord Leverhulme applied his theories in actual practice and his great factories were enormously successful.

Sermons against idleness invariably constitute the first barrage against any proposal for a reduction in hours. "Idle hands will find mischief," is the warning. Has any master mind yet blamed the crime wave on the general prevalence of the eight-hour day in industry? Certainly not! Promoters of the grand larceny and murder industries recruit their operatives from circles in which labor of any sort or in any amount is despised. This should be considered in connection with the fear of many sincere persons that greater leisure for workers is dangerous.

Thanks to the public schools and daily newspapers, the worker of today has journeyed a long way from the yoke of yesteryear. The employing classes have no established monopoly on culture. Indeed, if we hearken to the younger intellectuals we may hear that the modern American business man is deplorably narrow on the cultural side, while any one who will inquire will learn that libraries enjoy wide patronage among the working classes.

Week-end vacations are an established rule among the wealthier class, so why snap the workingman's head off if he, too, considers the advantages of the plan?

After all, of course, the five-day week will only come when it is economically practical, and when that is the case nothing can stop it. The American labor movement is a responsible and sober force; it will not bring down disaster on industry by desperate or ill-considered measures.

SEAMEN FOND OF PETS.

Most ocean ships, especially the cargo carriers, are floating zoos. Seamen have a passion for birds and animals and members of the crew and officers take delight in acquiring unusual specimens from the various countries they visit. Recently ships berthed in New York boasted among their pets cats that catch flying fish, strange animals from Madagascar that can kill hawks alighting on the ships, long-necked giraffes, a baby elephant, cockatoos, parrots, macaws, toothpick birds, and constrictors, pythons and other snakes.

WATER HOSE LINING.

Overheating of the engine of your car is sometimes caused by loose lining in the water hose, according to the California State Automobile Association, because free water flow is restricted.

Men's—CLOTHING—Women's

Cherry's Courteous Credit

Makes it possible for you to take advantage of

Cash Prices on Credit

18 years in S. F.

20th and
MISSION

2400
MISSION

8 Stores on the Coast

BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER



Open an account with the **BROTHERHOOD NATIONAL BANK TODAY**—and receive the greatest consideration and material banking benefits possible!

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS earn 4%—PLUS the opportunity to SHARE in the profits of the Bank.

ASSURED THRIFT ACCOUNTS include the same advantages combined with INSURANCE AND PROTECTION.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS earn 2% on a daily average of \$500.00.



**BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK**

O'Farrell at Market
SAN FRANCISCO

Member of the Federal
Reserve System

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

**Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.**

MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher,
Professor of Economics, Yale University.

15. Changes in Supply and Demand.

We have seen how supply and demand tend to fix a market price. The process was shown by means of supply and demand "schedules."

If, for any reason, either schedule changes, there is a tendency to change the market price. This is shown by the following schedules, where the supply schedule is exactly the same as that shown in the last story, but the demand schedule is changed (the figures of the old schedule are within parentheses, the new figures without):

Price	Demand	Supply
.08	(900) 1000	1100
.07	(940) 1050	1050
.06	(1000) 1100	1000
.05	(1100) 1200	900
.04	(1250) 1300	750

The figures show that the demand for sugar at 8 cents per pound has increased from 900 pounds to 1000 pounds; the demand at 7 cents, from 940 to 1050; at 6 cents, from 1000 to 1100, and so forth. At every price people are willing to take more sugar than before. The effect is to raise the market price at which demand equals supply from 6 cents per pound (which it was in the last story and at which both supply and demand were 1000 pounds) to 7 cents at which both supply and demand are now 1050 pounds.

We see that the 6 cents price will no longer clear the market, because at 6 cents people are willing to take 1100 pounds, which is more than the 1000 pounds which suppliers are willing to supply at that price. So the price rises.

The cause of this change in price from 6 cents to 7 cents has been an increase in demand in the sense of an increase of the amount demanded at any particular price—an increase of the whole demand schedule, all along the line.

There has been no change in the supply schedule. It consists of the same figures, 1100, 1050, 900, etc., for the same prices, .08, .07, etc. The only sense in which the supply has changed is that, because the market price has risen from 6 cents to 7 cents, the supply has increased from 1000 to 1050. But the supply which suppliers will offer at 6 cents is 1000, the same as before, and the supply at 7 cents is 1050, the same as before. There has been no shift of the supply schedule as a whole, though there has been a shift in the supply schedule of the market price.

There can never be a change in the market price which will clear the market unless either the demand schedule changes, as here supposed, or the supply schedule changes, as the reader can readily illustrate for himself. A shift of either schedule causes a shift in, but not of, the other schedule.

In the last few years an increase of the demand schedule for workers of art increased prices and so brought about an increase of supply in the supply schedules of works of art. On the other hand, during the last twenty years an increase of the supply schedule of automobiles decreased their market prices and so brought about an increase of demand in the demand schedule for automobiles.

To take another pair of examples, motoring has increased the demand schedule for fur coats, and has, therefore, raised their price; while improved machinery has increased the supply of shoes and has consequently lowered their price.

The causes which shift the schedules are innumerable. Changes in taste or fashion, as in the case of works of art, will affect demand schedules, while changes in methods or production, as in the case of automobiles, will affect the supply schedules.

One cause of shifting demand and supply schedules needs special emphasis. This cause is a change in the purchasing power of the dollar. Suppose the purchasing power of a dollar to be cut in two,

or that the level of prices is doubled, then both the demand and supply schedules of sugar will have been affected so as to double every price in them. If previously people were willing to take 1000 pounds at 8 cents per pound, they are now willing to take 1000 pounds at 16 cents per pound, because this double price, 16 cents, means, in purchasing power, exactly the same thing as the original price, 8 cents. And so, as to supply, if, before, 1100 pounds would be supplied at 8 cents, now it will be supplied at 16 cents.

When the two schedules are thus changed, it is evident that the new price which will clear the market will be 14 cents, or double the 7 cents which cleared it before. Simply the doubling of the general price level carries with it a doubling in the price of sugar.

In actual fact the supply and demand schedules are constantly being changed—sometimes by changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, which affects both supply and demand schedules alike, and sometimes by other causes which do not affect them alike.

We can now see more clearly than before the shallowness of the idea that the supply and demand of each individual commodity fix its price independently of other commodities.

The price level is determined by a comparatively simple mechanism, that of the equation of exchange. It is the result of the quantity of money and deposits, the velocities of their circulation and the volume of trade. The general price level thus fixed then helps to fix individual prices, although not interfering with relative variations among them, just as the general level of the ocean helps fix the level of individual waves and troughs without interfering with variations among them.

"YELLOW DOG" ON THE RUN.

Organized labor has tied a tin can to the "yellow dog" and yelps are heard in legislative halls.

In several states a vigorous fight is being waged against this latest weapon of anti-union employers who would compel job-seeking workers to forego their legal right to join a trade union as a price for employment.

The "yellow dog" is contemptuous warfare against trade unionism. Employers who resort to this method are anything but fair-fighting Americans.

A contract is not based on mutuality when one of the parties thereto knows his loved ones may hunger if he refuses to waive a legal right.

Of all the attacks against organized labor, the "yellow dog" takes first rank in meanness. When this unfairness is understood every Legislature will support organized labor's claim that the "yellow dog" is against public policy.

LAME DUCK LEGISLATION.

The importance of passing the Norris amendment to abolish "Lame Duck" sessions of Congress was conclusively demonstrated by the results of the session that has just closed. The Boulder dam bill and the Reed resolution to continue the investigation of election frauds and corruption were defeated by filibusters in spite of the fact that a clear majority of the Senate stood ready to vote for them. These filibusters were made possible only because the date of closing the session was fixed by law for the 4th of March. If the session had not been thus limited these filibusters would have been impossible. They would not even have been attempted. Under the Norris amendment every session of Congress will begin in January and will continue until all important business has been disposed of. There will be no fixed date for adjournment and therefore no reason and no opportunity for filibusters or other obstructive tactics.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for MenMartha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF
OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....168 Third St.
Adou's.....1250 Fillmore St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....3366 Mission St.
M. S. Baicalupl.....485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....2054 Mission St.
Brandl & Eugenio.....40 Jackson St.
S. Chlmera.....416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.....1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmlol.....Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....3331 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....32 Sixth St.
Peterson Bros.....628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski.....6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....2447 24th St.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00,
standing on Books at 1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY AND COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Final ratifications of arbitration treaty between Sweden and Norway, making war between two nations illegal under all circumstances, are exchanged.

Sale of nine recent books barred in Boston on ground they are obscene or tend to corrupt morals.

Russia celebrates tenth anniversary of 1917 revolution which overthrew the Czar and culminated in birth of the "proletarian dictatorship."

Charges that Communists bribed police during fur workers' strike placed before Mayor Walker of New York, who promises investigation.

Bandits dynamite armored car near Pittsburgh, Pa., and get \$104,250.

Shopkeepers of Athens strike in protest against Greek government's policy on taxation and rentals.

Princeton and Columbia faculties demand reconsideration of settlements of war debts.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, found guilty of contempt by jury in Washington, D.C., for having refused to answer questions asked of him by Senate committee investigating fraudulent leases of government oil lands.

Dr. Serge Voronoff, experimenter with gland operations, predicts human life will be extended to 123 active years.

Communist faction of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union loses in court fight for funds.

Annual vacations with pay for industrial workers favored by employers and labor leaders in survey by New York magazine.

Downward tendency in rents has set in and number of vacant dwellings and apartments is increasing, due to new construction, New York State Housing Commission reports.

Newspaper investigators find more than 100 floggings have occurred in Toombs County, Ga., within a year.

President Borno of Haiti bars Senator William H. King from country because of his attacks on policies of Borno and United States in Haiti.

Ten workers burned in an explosion of dust in Buffalo, N. Y., plant.

United States Supreme Court reaffirms ruling against residential segregation of races.

Two textile mills at Woonsocket, R. I., closed, one permanently and the other indefinitely, following strike of workers.

"GOOD MAN" RULERSHIP FAILS.

Freedom and liberty are not figures of speech. Trade unionism is not a creation. It is a development, just as other ideals take form.

Autocracy is a consoling philosophy—until it is applied. It appeals to those who refuse to think and who ignore the realities of life.

In practice, the alluring scheme has failed because it is inherent in man to abuse his authority.

It is the universal experience of mankind that no one can be trusted with uncontrolled power. Peoples of every age have paid a costly price for accepting the contrary view.

Trade unions are the natural protest against one-man rule, be it tyrannical or paternal. Men cannot develop under either system.

There are trust workers who are hopeful that their troubles will be solved by employers, just as another class of citizens cling to the discredited ideal of autocratic government, which they dilute by pleading for a "strong man."

Both views are against the experience of mankind. All governments are expressions of peoples' ideals of justice and their activity for that principle.

Fundamentally, peoples are governed by character, not by law.

"Good man" rulership has always failed.

Man must help himself. If he depends on others he will pay for that trustfulness.

As this thought is diffused among workers, trade unionism will expand.

REFUTED BY ECONOMIC WRITER.

The claim that "wages depend entirely upon output; the more the worker produces, the higher pay he will receive," is not accepted by Edwan Clague of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"If we examine the problem we find that it is by no means as simple as this," says Mr. Clague, writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"The man who dared to address an audience of southern cotton farmers in defense of the proposition that increased output means more money for the producer would probably be in serious danger of physical injury.

"It is a well-established fact that a bumper crop of wheat or cotton is very likely to bring in less money to the farmers than a short crop.

"It would also be quite difficult to persuade textile workers of New England that the more cloth they produce the higher their wages will be. In other words, there are enough discordant voices in the chorus to make it perfectly clear that there is no simple harmonious relationship between productivity and wages.

"One point which must be emphasized before there can be any discussion of wages and productivity is that high wages, if they are to mean anything, must be accompanied by low prices. By 'real' wages is meant the purchasing power of the money received by the worker; that is, the amount and quality of food, clothing, shelter and other necessities which he can buy. Actual money wages may increase, but if prices also go up, there is no gain to the worker.

"Far too frequently we read that wages in such and such a trade have doubled since 1914, implying that the workers are therefore twice as well off as they were before; the fact is that such workers are getting a 'real' wage about 20 per cent higher than in 1914."

In discussing the charge that English trade unions have more or less openly advocated re-

striction of output, Mr. Clague said that "unlimited production did not prove to be an unmixed blessing; sometimes it was a curse."

"The unions had stumbled upon a truth which had escaped the sharp minds of the economists, namely, that what a nation needs is not unlimited production, but guided and regulated production," he said.

"In the United States business men discovered this truth and acted upon it. In the 80's and 90's of the last century they advanced the proposition that 'competition is the death of trade,' and began to form combinations and trusts to eliminate or restrict competition among themselves. They, too, discovered that unlimited production did not bring only good results.

"It is no longer thought that it is to the interest of the nation to have the utmost possible production, if that production is so badly adjusted that it is likely to lead to a serious depression."

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

ON CREDIT

HEADQUARTERS FOR

OCCIDENTAL

STOVES AND RANGES

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

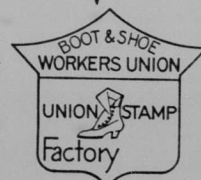
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELLY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer

**The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET**

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

FREE

Making Your Dreams Come True

IS WAITING FOR YOU

USE COUPON AND RECEIVE THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOKLET FREE

Auto Science Institute

Dept. L. C., 1037 Polk Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE Booklet to following address:

Name.....

Street..... Number.....

City.....

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1927

It is good news that Great Britain, Japan and the United States are likely to go on with a naval arms conference. To get results may be difficult, but the money cost of a new race in cruisers and other ships will be so terrific, to say nothing of the added costs of suspicion and ill will, that the citizens simply cannot afford to let the diplomats fail.

Harry M. Dougherty, former Attorney-General in President Harding's Cabinet, was twice tried for alleged criminal conduct while in office. At the first trial two jurors held out for acquittal and at the last one the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, and now the prosecution has thrown up the sponge and he will not be tried again. This case presents strong arguments for democracy for those who have wealth or influence or both.

Employers' organizations that establish training schools in which trades are attempted to be taught with the idea in mind of flooding the market with half baked mechanics will, in the end, find that they have not only defrauded the young man they have turned out of their school as an incompetent in a market that is overcrowded with capable mechanics, but that they have injured the business in which they are engaged by the loss of public confidence because of the inferior product turned out by those who have not had proper or sufficient training in the trade in these schools established out of vindictive motives and intent to subject skilled craftsmen to arbitrary dictation and servitude. No honest man will advise or urge or persuade a boy to start in to learn a trade that in after years will be of no real value to him because of lack of opportunity to secure employment at wages that will enable him to sustain himself and a family in frugal comfort, because if he cannot do that not only the boy, the business and the country is harmed, but society generally must suffer as a direct consequence of the stubborn and unintelligent conduct of such employers. This condition of affairs, of course, may not be of much concern to the hard-hearted, greed-prompted employers who do such things, but the general public ought to find means for properly punishing them for the misery they bring into the world by their selfishness, and that means is at hand if it but be used. Decent people can shun the product of such employers, be it a newspaper, an article of wearing apparel, food product or automobile.

The Wolf Pack

For some time past certain daily newspapers in this city under the domination and actual financial control of members of the Industrial Association have been striving desperately to forward in every way the fight of that despicable institution upon the organized workers. They have been endeavoring, and with considerable success it would appear, to frighten and bulldoze the Police Department into doing as they would have it do with relation to industrial struggles, and as a consequence five members of the local Molders' Union have been arrested and charged with offenses ranging from conspiracy to murder. After having frightened certain members of the Police Department into doing their bidding they then began to adopt similar tactics toward the District Attorney in a feverish attempt to have him also make use of his office in the interest of that association of dictators, but up to the present without much success. In their rummaging around they learned that one of the arrested officers of the Molders' Union had at one time been an employee of the District Attorney, and immediately they began to charge all sorts of irregularities to that official and to call upon the Grand Jury for an investigation of the office. The District Attorney has met this assault by inviting that body to go into every detail of the business of his office and promising to furnish them with every possible assistance in the work.

However, one of the things that is disgusting to the average decent citizen is to see the little thimble-brained and hypocritical politicians flocking to the support of the newspapers by adding their slobbering comments against the District Attorney without evidence or warrant of any kind. These poor little simpletons, of course, hope that through this subservient conduct they may win political support for themselves when they next come up for election. With that fond hope in mind they are more than willing "to bend the pregnant hinges of their knees that thrift may follow fawning," and there is no command that the treacherous newspapers may not give them with the assurance that it will be carried out to the best of their very limited abilities. Such are the ways of the modern peanut politician, but, after all is said and done, the fact remains that we get the best government to which we are entitled, because we allow the newspapers to habitually deceive us and cheap politicians to coax us into voting for them without regard to their character or ability to render efficient service.

Then comes an organization of idle publicity seeking women to join the wolf pack in an effort to harass the District Attorney in the labor movement.

It is clear, however, that neither the newspapers of the interests, nor the Police Department, have been able to frighten, deceive or coerce the trade union movement of this city despite the strenuous efforts that have been made by them so to do. The Labor Council last Friday night adopted a recommendation of its Executive Committee which provided that the Council ask the unions of the city to contribute 50 cents per capita to a fund for the purpose of furnishing the accused molders with an adequate defense. The Molders' Union has been fighting the Industrial Association for four years, and the arrest of these members, it is asserted, was very largely for the purpose of making it impossible for the union to carry on its fight because of the necessity of furnishing money for the defense of its members. It is a certainty that the response of the unions will be both liberal and prompt and that the men who were to be victimized because of their activities in opposing the dictatorial policies of the Industrial Association and other enemies of the organized workers will be capably defended and quickly acquitted and the wolf pack will have to search elsewhere for its prey or go back to its rendezvous hungry and disappointed through the vindication of the accused men.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

One day this week we saw a girl of about 20 years of age dressed in masculine hiking togs, with a knapsack on her back, which bore this question: "Where am I going?" and right under it this definite answer: "From here on." She was tanned and greasy and had all the appearances of a knight of the road. Surely the modern flapper is invading every avenue of the male of the species. We had hoped that hoboeing, at any rate, would be left exclusively to the men, but that fond hope is now blasted, and there remains nothing whatever in the field of feminine invasion that will surprise us.

When the organized workers advanced the theory that high wages were as beneficial to other elements of society as to the workers themselves most employers looked upon it as mere propaganda intended to make progress easier for the unions and laughed at the idea. However, the practical experience gained by many of them during the war convinced some of astute among the captains of industry that there really was some merit in the proposition and prompted them to give it a fair and reasonable trial, which, of course, proved to them that the contention of the organized workers was substantial and true. Since that time the truth has dawned upon many other intelligent searchers after economic facts and they have come out in support of the high wage principle. Now comes John J. Raskob of the General Motors Corporation, one of the successful industrial institutions of this country, and says: "Consumption requires production, production requires work, work demands wages, wages mean consumption, and so the circle of prosperity is completed." That certainly is equivalent to saying that the worker must get high wages in order to consume and thereby hold up his end in this necessary circle. Where low wages are paid to the worker the circuit is broken and cannot possibly function.

The spur track ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors providing that no one granted such a special privilege should use it in restraint of trade or to discriminate against any group of citizens of this city was vetoed last Friday by Mayor Rolph in spite of the fact that it called for nothing but a square deal on the part of concerns using spur tracks for all of the people of San Francisco. In no manner, shape or form could it be so construed as to work hardship upon any individual, firm or corporation that did business in a fair way with those who own the public streets of this community. The Mayor, in his veto message to the Board of Supervisors, said: "Should, at any time, it be shown to me that the grants of this city government were being used to oppress labor or any other class, none would go farther than myself in affording a remedy." Think of this statement in the face of the fact that the Mayor knew at the time he gave expression to these sentiments that spur track grants had been used by building material firms to oppress organized labor in this city and that even sorely needed school buildings had been delayed in construction because some of these firms would not sell material to the contractors unless they agreed to run open-shop jobs when they had been running strictly union, and he not only did not afford a remedy, but as a plain matter of fact made little or no effort to find one, and allowed the Industrial Association to laugh at the city government, inconvenience the school children and compel contractors to bow in submission to its unreasonable and unwarranted dictation. Consistency, thou art, indeed, a jewel.

WIT AT RANDOM

I called at the White House recently. The President was in his study playing solitaire.

"May I see him?" I asked.

"Not just now," said the doorman. "He's at cards with the White House Spokesman."—New York Sun.

Give a little, live a little, try a little mirth; sing a little, bring a little happiness to earth. Pray a little, play a little, be a little glad; rest a little, jest a little, if the heart is sad. Spend a little, send a little, send a little to another's door; give a little, live a little, love a little more.—A. Nutt in Ottawa Citizen.

Margaret—"Oh, Josephine, I'm in an awful fix! I've quarreled with Andy, and now he wants me to send his ring back."

Josephine—"Oh, that's too bad!"

Margaret—"Yes, but that isn't the worst. I've forgotten which is his ring."

Militarists tell us that to have safety from war we must have large armies. This policy reminds me of Mrs. Billson's.

Mr. Billson had been attending an alumni dinner, and when he let himself in at 2 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Billson shrieked wildly from the head of the stairs:

"I don't know whether you're my husband or a burglar, but anyhow I'm going to be on the safe side and shoot!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

A well-known minister, famous for absent-mindedness, once met an old friend in the street and stopped to talk with him. When about to separate, the minister's face suddenly assumed a puzzled expression.

"Tom," he said, "when we met was I going up or down the street?"

"Down," replied Tom.

The minister's face cleared. "It's all right, then. I had been home to lunch."—New Outlook.

"My husband," complained the young wife, "is so puritanical. He doesn't believe in theatres, dancing, bridge or any of the modern forms of amusement."

"Indeed!" said her confidant. Then soothingly: "But remember, my dear, you took him for better or worse."

"I know," was the reply, "and I can't help thinking how much better it would be if he were worse."

A real estate salesman tried to sell a house to a newly married couple. Said the wife: "Why buy a home? I was born in a hospital ward, reared in a boarding school, educated in a college, courted in an automobile, and married in a church; get my meals at a cafeteria, live in an apartment, spend my mornings playing golf, my afternoons playing bridge; in the evening we dance or go to the movies; when I'm sick I go to the hospital, and when I die I shall be buried from an undertaker's. All we need is a garage with a bedroom."

"Deacon White," said Parson Jackson, softly, "will you lead us in prayer?"

There was no answer.

"Deacon White"—this time in a little louder voice—"will you lead?"

Still no response. Evidently the deacon was slumbering. Parson Jackson made a third appeal and raised his voice to a high pitch that succeeded in arousing the drowsy man.

"Deacon White, will you lead?"

The deacon, in bewilderment, rubbed his heavy eyes and blurted out: "Lead yourself—I just dealt."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Boston steps forward and takes the center of the stage with a book censorship epidemic in which ten more or less popular volumes of current fiction are thrown out of the public library. In most cities these ten volumes are to be had without thought of evil. They are on the shelves of the most conservative book stores and department store book departments. But the good people of Boston must be protected from possible moral contamination and the library authorities act with courage, firmness and the proper blasts of trumpets to that end. The result will be, naturally, that more of these books will be read in a month than otherwise would have been read in a year. And every reader will search carefully, with mind properly prepared for lewd discovery, to see just what it was that caused the Boston purifiers to rise up in protest.

* * *

It is said that the picture, "September Morn," went begging in the salesrooms of New York for weeks and months until a promoter got the bright idea that he could create sales by placing a good-sized print in a prominent window and then engaging a crowd of boys and young men to gather around the window and gaze upon it with winks and smirks and leers. The promoter did as he planned and Comstock did the rest. The poor little picture jumped into fame. It was "suppressed"—and sold everywhere. Nobody had cared about it or thought it naughty enough to be desirable until authority put down its heavy, clumsy and muddy foot. Then the cash drawer burst under the strain. So it goes, be it play, picture or book.

* * *

One of these piping days the masses of the people will rise and bring about something more exciting than a raid on a Boston book store or a suppression of a picture or a book. An American stood looking at some "French" postcards in a Paris book stall. The cards were beautiful. Another American looked over his shoulder. He winked, as he warned his compatriot not to let his lady friends back home see the pictures. The French woman in charge of the stall heard the remark. She broke in with cutting effect. "Only if your mind is dirty are the pictures bad," she said. This French woman preached in that short sentence a sermon of tremendous power and truth. Taking censors by and large, there are no minds more prurient, more unhealthy. If this were not so there would be less censoring.

* * *

Psychiatrists have a large field for study in the realm of censoring. The mind that naturally turns to the business of ordering the lives and morals of others usually has some lurking sin or desire to sin hidden within its own misshapen folds. And no one knows how many vicarious sins the censors commit in the course of their pious work. Perhaps the professional censor is to be pitied as a sick person. But, be that as it may, he (or she) is an infernal nuisance and the day is coming as sure as fate when censoring will be overthrown and cast out. The censorious mind is most likely to be a garbage mind and unfit for the regulation of the doings of healthy men and women. Healthy men and women, too decent to resort quickly to drastic measures, will in time arise and rebel and then—good-bye little censors. And good-bye to much of the dirt of today.

BY THE WAY.

Grade crossing accidents are on the increase. The year 1926 saw a greater toll of life taken through this means than ever before. The United States leads the world in this needless sacrifice of life. Blind grade crossings are veritable death traps everywhere. There are many so-called safety schemes, but few of them are put into practice. In some sections conditions have been improved by making compulsory stops and by establishing safety warnings, but, taken the country wide, there is an increase in the loss of life from this cause. Most states have laws which require automobile busses to make a full stop at railroad crossings. Is there any reason why the same law should not apply to private motor cars? In spite of the danger, the average driver will not be careful at railroad crossings unless forced to do so. Meanwhile there should be a widespread, steady and determined propaganda toward the abolition of grade crossings everywhere. As long as it is physically possible for trains and automobiles to run races toward crossings and arrive at the same moment there will be an appalling loss of life. Make it impossible and the slaughter will cease.

* * *

"The American legation was struck repeatedly by gunfire and had to be abandoned," reads a cable dispatch. "The rebels early occupied the arsenal and telegraph offices. . . . Many civilians fired from housetops and street corners and made the passage of pedestrians dangerous. In fact, it became impossible for anyone to leave the houses in the fighting area. . . . The men of the southern railways . . . struck in sympathy with the rebels, hoping to hinder the movement of the royal troops. Estimates of casualties vary largely, but the aggregate is likely to be more than 1000 killed or wounded. . . ." That seems serious. American lives and property there were menaced probably much more seriously than in Nicaragua. Were cruisers sent? Were marines detached and sent to the scene of the strife? Was there intervention to protect American-owned property? Scarcely. The questions are childish and show little perception and no understanding at all of international law as interpreted in 1927. The United States did none of those things. There were several reasons. The scene of the strife was in Portugal. Five of the reasons why the marines were not landed there are quite ponderable—namely, France, Italy, Spain, Holland and England. It makes a difference, Fernando, a wide difference.

GRIM RECORD OF INDUSTRY.

Ninety-six thousand five hundred and seventy-six killed; 14,528,387 injured.

These statistics are not those of the World War, but a record of casualties in American industry for the nine-year period, 1917 to 1925, collected by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The figures show that there has been an increase in both fatal and non-fatal accidents since 1921. The deaths for that year were 9392 and the injuries 1,327,309. By 1925 they had steadily increased to 10,537 killed and 1,687,957 injured.

The general trend for the entire period covered is in the direction of a slight decrease in those killed, but a heavy increase of accidents.

The total casualties in 1917 were 1,374,418, while those for 1925 were 1,693,494.

The manufacture of automobile tires showed the highest rate of frequency of accidents in 1924, having over 98 mishaps for every 1,000,000 hours of exposure.

A comparison of 1920 and 1924 in twenty-six selected states showed the metal industry had by far the worst record of twenty-two industries, in which railroading was not included. There were 129,629 accidents in 1920 and 120,578 in 1924.

Mining was the second most hazardous, with 77,372 accidents in 1920 and 104,203 in 1924.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: Mihanovich Strike Ended—The strike in the Mihanovich yards, which was recently precipitated when 350 men refused to work with the pneumatic riveter, has been ended, according to a statement made to the press by the managing director of the company involved.

Canada: Employment—Although Canada was noting a seasonal contraction in the volume of employment in January, 1927, the employment situation in its entirety appears to be more favorable than it had been during the same month in any of the preceding six years.

Highways:—According to press notices of the Dominion Highways Department, the sum of \$35,000,000 will be spent on Canadian highways in 1927.

England: Lost Working Days—The official figures of the Board of Trade for the eleven months ending November 30, 1926, show that England suffered an aggregate loss of 159,800,000 working days.

Germany: Unemployment—Although there is a reducing trend in unemployment in the Leipzig district, the figures are still in excess of those of a year ago.

India: Factories—The number of factories in India increased from 6406 in 1924 to 6926 in 1925, a large part of which increase was accounted for by the addition of 246 cotton-ginning factories.

Latvia: Unemployment—Among the higher classes and professions, it is said that unemployment is rapidly becoming a matter of grave concern. Several hundreds of young men and women conclude courses of study at the country's institutions of learning each year, for whom it is very difficult to find work.

Norway: Lockout—It is reported from Oslo that wage disputes have brought about a lockout, effective February 13th, in the shoe, textile, metal and iron industries, in consequence of which 12,000 men were thrown out of employment.

Unemployment:—In the Stavanger district the number of registered unemployed persons increased from 1360, at the beginning of the last quarter of last year, to 2326, at the end of the quarter. This increase is considerably under the increase during the same period of the preceding year.

A GIFT TO CHILDHOOD.

Professor Henry Steenbock, of the University of Wisconsin, has just given \$2,000,000 to secure cheap health for children. The news doesn't come over the wires in that form, but that is what it means. "Vitamin D" is a mysterious substance in some food, known only by its effects. When it is present in sufficient quantity, a child grows strong and healthy. When it is absent, a child develops "rickets," crooked back, large head, brittle bones, weak health. Cod liver oil is rich in "Vitamin D," but it is also expensive and children loathe it.

Professor Steenbock has discovered how to treat ordinary foods with ultra violet light, so that they develop this life-saving "Vitamin D." In this way he can provide foods that will prevent rickets, even cure rickets, and still be pleasant.

A food manufacturing concern offered him something over \$2,000,000 for his discovery. Steenbock refused. He patented the process—to keep anyone else from doing so—and handed over the control to the state and University of Wisconsin. It is free for all to use; but it will make no millionaires.

Henry Steenbock never had \$2,000,000 in his life, and never will. It would take him four or five centuries to save the sum out of his salary as university professor, if he paid out nothing meantime for living expenses. None the less, he has given \$2,000,000 to the childhood of the world.

And this is an age which all heavy editorial moralists denounce as "materialistic" and "money-grabbing."

GAIN IN EMPLOYMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

The latest issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released by Walter G. Mathewson, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows an increase of 2.8 per cent in the volume of employment in February, 1927, compared with February, 1926. This bulletin is based upon reports received from 809 representative industrial establishments located throughout the State. Last year, in February, 1926, these establishments employed 141,815 workers, with a total weekly payroll of \$4,112,098; while in February, 1927, these identical establishments employed 145,832 workers, with a total weekly payroll of \$4,265,944. These figures represent an increase of 2.8 per cent in the number of employees and an increase of 3.7 per cent in the total weekly payroll.

Among the industries showing the highest gains in employment in February, 1927, compared with February, 1926, are the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, 11.4 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 11 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 6.7 per cent, and clothing, millinery and laundering, 5.3 per cent.

According to the Labor Market Bulletin, the following groups of industries show decreases in employment in February, 1927, compared with February, 1926: Water, light and power, 12.2 per cent; wood manufactures, 3.8 per cent; textiles, 2.4 per cent, and printing and paper goods, 1 per cent.

The average weekly earnings in February, 1927, were \$29.25, compared with \$29.00 in February, 1926, an increase of about 1 per cent. The following industries show higher weekly earnings: Chemicals, oils and paints, \$36.29; printing and paper goods, \$33.50; metals, machinery and conveyances, \$30.81, and water, light and power, \$30.72.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms

FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Liberty has been ever the object of attack by malevolent forces which lurk along the pathway of human progress. Lord Byron found many precedents to justify his rather gloomy and melancholy prediction when, in speaking of society and governments, he stated that when people obtained freedom, then 'came wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last, and history with all her volumes hath but one page'."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"A good part of the coming summer ought to be utilized by the real friends of the farmers in this chamber in working out the best possible plan of relief, with a view to putting agriculture on a sound permanent business basis. In accomplishing this purpose some sympathetic, intelligent government aid is necessary and ought to be ungrudgingly granted, at least till the farmers are thoroughly organized along economic lines. Whatever form agricultural relief may finally assume, care should be taken that the farmers themselves are left in control. Any other plan will in the end do more harm than good. No business can succeed in the long run that destroys the initiative and independence of those engaged in it. The glory of the farmer has been his independence, but independence is not inconsistent with co-operation. Co-operative effort and organization today are essential to the farmer if he is to successfully compete for prosperity and a fair return upon his capital and labor with other lines of business."—Representative William Williamson of South Dakota.

"No one can question the right of the Mexican government to investigate the legality of these (American oil) titles and to cancel those which are shown to be fraudulent. Our own government has brought similar proceedings against certain western railroads which were granted public lands on specified conditions and then failed to adhere to their agreement. Our courts have repeatedly upheld these cancellations. No one can truthfully call such a legal action 'confiscatory'."—Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota.

ASTRONOMERS CAN'T LAY BRICKS.

One of the favorite objections to union labor demands for better wages and working conditions is to point out that the union worker already is getting better pay than some "white collar man," whose calling, it is contended, requires more preparation. Usually, the country clergyman is picked out as the "goat," that is, the example of an impoverished brain worker; but sometimes other crafts are chosen.

William J. Bowen, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, spiked that dodge very effectively the other day. Navy Yard bricklayers wanted an increase. The administration answered that they already were getting much more than the junior astronomer of the Naval Observatory, who receives only \$35 per week.

Mr. Bowen, in a letter to President Coolidge, retorted that both bricklayers and astronomers were underpaid, that the scientists were partly to blame for their own plight, because they didn't organize to get their rights, and added:

"Finally, the junior astronomer can't lay bricks."

True, and very much to the point. When scientific workers try to get better pay, union labor invariably comes to the front to help them. But even the unions can't help them who do not help themselves, and if the mechanic cannot compute the positions of the stars, neither can the astronomer take the mechanic's place at the lathe or on the wall.

Both workers are necessary, both deserve proper compensation and robbery of the one is no excuse for trying to rob the other.—Labor.

THE RIVETER.

By Joseph Auslander.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

The steam-shovels had sunk their teeth
Through earth and rock until a hole
Yawned like a black hell underneath,
Like a coal-crater with all the coal
Torn out of her: the shovels bit
The stinking stony broth—and spit.

The Wops went up and down; they spilled
Cement like a groggy soup in chutes;
They mixed the mortar and they filled
The gash with it. * * * Short swarthy brutes
They were, who reeked of rock and wet
Lime and accumulated sweat.

At first the work was tame enough:
Only another foundation like
Hundreds before and just as tough
To stand under a ten-ton spike.
But it was different when a whirr
Of steel announced the riveter.

One long lad of them took the crowd
As he straddled the girders and hooked the nuts
Livid white hot: and we allowed
He was a lunatic for guts;
The sidewalk bleachers yelled as he
Speared a sizzler dizzily.

They got to call him the "Rivet Ruth"—
That crisp corn shock of gusty hair,
That blue hawk-eye and devil of youth
Juggling with death on a treacherous stair,
Tipping his heart on a beam of steel
That made his pavement audience reel.

The riveting hammers stuttered and kicked;
The ten-ton trestles whined in the winch;
And still this golden Icarus picked
The hissing rivets by half an inch,
Twirled and nailed them on the spin
Out of the air and rocked them in.

And one fine sun-splashed noon he lunged
Over the ugly edge—and missed!
Swung for an instant and then plunged,
While the lone insane rivet hissed
Him all the way down from truss to truss
And dropped beside its Icarus!

The old strap-hanger thumbed his paper;
Feet shuffled sidewalks; traffic roared. * * *
Icarus had performed his caper—
Little New York minced by bored:
Leave the lads with the broken backs,
Soiled feathers and some melted wax!

LESS WORKING HOURS FAVORED.

The Arizona Senate approved a bill that reduces women's work from 56 to 48 hours. In urging the House of Representatives to pass the bill, the Central Labor Council, in a letter to Speaker Crawford, said:

"We are familiar with the fact that some members of the House have received letters or telegrams from working women opposing this bill. We find that in practically every instance where working women have expressed opposition to this bill such expressions have been secured by coercion and intimidation—by threats of decreases and in wages and the loss of jobs.

"We are aware that certain 'club women' are opposing this measure on the theory that such legislation is not in harmony with the ideals of the ultra modern feminist movement. These advanced ladies tell us that this sort of legislation is subversive to the movement having as its goal the absolute equality of sex.

"We are not interested in the abstract theories of the feminist movement. We are, however, vitally interested in maintaining the health and well-being of the working women of our state."

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600
COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 MARKET STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

GEO. P. MARTIN

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
37 FOURTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JULIUS S. GODEAU

INCORPORATED
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms**

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The March meeting of the Typographical Union was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday with a very small attendance, due no doubt to the beautiful weather and the lack of any special business coming before the meeting. A gain in the membership of twelve was reported by the secretary, the union having a total membership of 1436. John E. Gardner, Charles F. Gingg, G. R. Nelson, G. M. Pracna and T. C. Ziezer filed applications for journeymen membership. The membership committee submitted favorable recommendations on the applications of Norman Bothwell, R. B. Buckett and E. W. McGraw, and they were duly elected and inducted into membership. It was reported that the applications of W. M. Hinton and J. L. Brown for the old age pension had been approved by the International officials. S. D. Kynerd, E. W. McGraw and W. Wegman were presented with diplomas of graduation from the International Bureau of Education. Messrs. Derry and Hollis, representing the union on the board of arbitration, made a comprehensive report on the status of our long pending arbitration case, and expressed hope that it would not be long until the hearings on this case would be held before the joint board. However, they were unable to set a definite date when this case would be heard. This meeting of the union was one of the shortest in the history of the union, lasting approximately one hour and ten minutes.

Since the decision of Judge Wasservogel of the New York Supreme Court, making permanent the injunction recently granted Big 6 in its case against the executive council's ruling on the old age and mortuary assessments, word has come from Indianapolis ordering that the collection of dues be revised, and the following is the rate which will be collected in San Francisco until further notice: "Members earning \$30 or more during the month are entitled to a rebate of 30 cents for attendance at union meeting; those earning less than \$30 during the month are entitled to a rebate of 1 per cent of their total earnings for attendance at union meeting. Proprietor members who perform the work of journeymen or foremen, either whole or part time, will pay total dues and assessments amounting to \$5.10 a month. Members who follow other pursuits and proprietor members not performing work as journeymen or foremen will pay total dues amounting to 95 cents per month. Sick or disabled members and those unable to secure work during the month will pay a total of 70 cents."

Despite the fact that some complaint has been made as to slowness in the printing industry on the Pacific Coast during the past year, yet a report emanating from the Pacific Coast headquarters of the Monotype Company showed that business in its line has been exceptionally good during the fiscal year just closed. During that period twenty-nine printing concerns were added to the list of monotype users by installing their own monotype equipment. Seventeen firms who had been using the monotype machine placed orders for additional machines. Their increase in total business shows a gain of 205 per cent over any previous year in the history of the monotype business on the Pacific Coast, and is one that speaks highly of conditions in the far West. They state that they have started work on producing over two hundred new type faces, in sizes up to 72 point. The increase in business has necessitated acquiring larger quarters and they have recently moved to the Jackson Building, Second and Natoma streets, where they have ample space for their expected increase and also for the installation of a monotype school for the instruction of operators. All together, this is one of the best in-

dications of printing conditions that we have run across in some time.

The San Francisco Progressive Club will meet Sunday, March 27, at 1:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple at Sixteenth and Capp streets. At this meeting officers of the Club for the ensuing year will be elected. All members of the Typographical Union are cordially invited to attend.

A Buick five-passenger touring car, 1925 model, run 12,000 miles, with a new set of tires, owned by the late William B. Rutherford, former member of San Francisco Typographical Union, is for sale at a reasonable price. For information see Mrs. Rutherford, near Park Station, Mill Valley.

H. C. Dillingham and W. L. MacKay have recently opened a new commercial printing shop at 1042 Howard street. Both of these gentlemen are so well known among the craft that no introduction is necessary, and both of them being thorough printers, we bespeak for them success in their new undertaking.

J. Flaig, a member of the Seattle Star composing room force, is spending several weeks visiting friends and relatives in and about San Francisco. Mr. Flaig reports that printing conditions in the Northwest have taken a turn for the better after the usual after-holiday slump.

A. S. Winchester, one of our oldest pensioner members, had the misfortune to be struck by a street car at Ellis and Fillmore streets two weeks ago Friday. Mr. Winchester suffered a broken rib and many bruises about the body. He is recovering as well as could be expected in Letterman General Hospital.

Joe Faulk, a former night steward at the Allied Printing Trades Club, is confined to Letterman General Hospital, where he has been taking treatment for a chronic illness. He anticipates being compelled to remain there for a period of some ten days.

The Bosqui Printing Company, at 215 Leidesdorff street, has at last succumbed to the wiles of the linotype salesman and has ordered a model 26, with a full line of extra magazine equipment. The Bosqui Company does a great amount of insurance form printing, and the addition of the linotype will greatly facilitate their work in this regard.

"Mike" Schroeder, veteran salesman for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, is undergoing treatment in a sanitarium near Los Gatos. Mr. Schroeder suffered a reoccurrence of an old affliction, but his many friends hope that the salubrious climate in the Santa Cruz Mountains will quickly restore him to his former activities.

W. B. Latta, for the past two or three years chairman of the Examiner chapel, has served notice upon his host of friends that he will not again be a candidate for his present position. Mr. Latta has served the Examiner chapel well and faithfully, and his many friends regret his determination to retire from that position.

As these items are being prepared the union's representatives on the board of arbitration are attempting to fix a permanent date for the commencement of the hearings of this case. Due to the fact that certain members of the publishers' committee are out of the city, they are unable to

Union Printers

Are invited to participate in the activities of the San Francisco Progressive Club

Meeting Sunday

1:30 P. M.

Labor Temple

Election of Club Officers

BE THERE!

Have you read President Howard's letter to the membership? If not, secure one at the Club meeting. It gives food for thought.

C. M. BAKER, President.

Mellowy Mild

**UNION
MADE**



Clown

CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend



**HAVE YOUR
EASTER
SUIT**

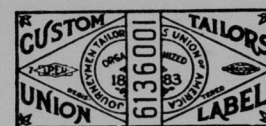
MADE-TO-ORDER

With the

UNION LABEL

**Leave Your
Order Now**

Popular Prices



**Kelleher
& Browne**
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny



**41 GRANT AVENUE
San Francisco**

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in All Principal Cities in California

state just when formal hearings of this case will be heard, but have hopes that early next week will see the beginning of actual proceedings.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

F. A. Peterson came back from Los Angeles, concluding a very successful business trip.

A serious illness forced W. A. Smith to lay off last week, and it is reported that he may go to a hospital.

A. L. Holmes, who had his thumb injured about five weeks ago, has turned his slip face up once more.

Mining Note—Reports from Grass Valley are to the effect that all debris has been cleared from the water ditcher and active work in the tunnel of the mine will commence in the very near future. Should no further unforeseen accidents occur, work on the tunnel will be pushed to an early completion.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

Our meeting Sunday was very well attended. Sixty-three members answered the roll call. Although it got a little warm at times, there was quite a bit of business transacted. R. Wilson, apprentice boy of the Chronicle chapel, was obligated and taken into full membership. The following were nominated for local offices:

President—H. Grauli and C. W. von Ritter.

Vice-President—A. Maguinn and D. Del Carlo.

Secretary-Treasurer—Edward P. Garrigan and Ferdinand Barbrack.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Enright and Frank Kelly.

Executive Committee—J. Barry, A. O'Neill, A. Berliner, Robert Hearon and C. Falconer.

Delegate to Labor Council—E. P. Garrigan and Joseph Stocker.

Delegate to Allied Printing Trades Council—E. P. Garrigan, George Bean and C. Falconer.

Auditing Committee—H. Taylor, George Cheney, A. Fienberg, R. Wilson and Ed Karbusky.

A special meeting will be held Sunday, March 27, 1927, in our regular meeting hall at 2 p. m. for the purpose of laying the entire scale proposition before the membership for them to decide one way or the other what to do. All members are urgently requested to attend. Any of the boys who have election cards, lists or other matter printed be sure to have the label on same.

PEONAGE RING SMASHED.

Sentences ranging from thirty days in jail and a fine of \$500 up to eighteen months in federal prison at Leavenworth and a fine of \$1,000 were imposed on three officials and two farmers of Willacy county, Texas, convicted in the federal district court on charges of peonage and conspiracy.

Testimony at the trial was that men sent to Willacy county as cotton pickers were charged with vagrancy and made to work out their fines under armed guards.

DECISIONS.

It was recently held by the Circuit Court of Appeals that an alien who voluntarily leaves this country is subject to all the provisions of the immigration act when he seeks to return, and that he may be denied entrance on account of crimes that he has committed in this country. It was also held that a pardon is of assistance to an alien in a deportation proceeding only when the crime of which he is pardoned was committed within the five-year period after entry into this country.

FAN BELT TENSION.

If the fan belt on your car is too tight, according to the California State Automobile Association, undue wear of bearings and bushings will be caused.

A DEFENSE FUND.

San Francisco, March 21, 1927.

To Each Affiliated Union, Greeting:

To provide proper legal defense for the accused officers and members of Molders' Union No. 164, the San Francisco Labor Council hereby most earnestly appeals to each affiliated union to contribute at the rate of 50 cents a member.

This long and arduous struggle of the Molders' Union against the establishment of the American plan in the foundry industry has been waged by the union successfully against great odds, and as we firmly believe, always in conformity with the law of the land, and from our knowledge of the characters of the leaders on both sides we can view the bringing of these indictments in no other light than as a last desperate and cruel attempt on the part of the union's enemies, to discredit and destroy it, by turning public confidence and sympathy away from its cause, and incidentally to make organized labor in general odious in the eye of the public.

Under such conditions, and inspired by a high sense of fealty and faith in the labor movement, in the rectitude of its acts and purposes in the struggle for the establishment of industrial justice, we believe that we as members of the movement have in this case a noble and sacred duty to perform; we must uphold labor's cause and protect it against wrong and injustice, conscious that in so doing we are but upholding the constitutional rights of members of unions as American citizens, when we accord to these men, as we accord to all other accused persons, the presumption of innocence and the right and guarantee of a fair and impartial trial.

In responding to this appeal, each organization is requested to take steps to have the money forwarded as quickly as possible to this office, which will promptly turn over all funds to the proper authority handling the defense.

Faternally yours,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,

Wm. P. Stanton, President.

John A. O'Connell, Secretary.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows for February 15, 1927, a decrease of 2 per cent since January 15, 1927; a decrease of nearly 3½ per cent since February 15, 1926, and an increase of a little more than 61 per cent since February 15, 1913. The index number (1913 equals 100.0) was 161.5 in February, 1926; 159.3 in January, 1927, and 156.0 in February, 1927.

During the month from January 15, 1927, to February 15, 1927, eighteen articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 21 per cent; storage eggs, 16 per cent; potatoes, 5 per cent; pork chops and lard, 2 per cent; plate beef, bacon, canned red salmon, oleomargarine, rice, canned peas, canned tomatoes, coffee and prunes, 1 per cent; and ham, lamb, wheat cereal and tea, less than 5/10 of 1 per cent. Eight articles increased: Onions and cabbage, 4 per cent; butter and bananas, 1 per cent, and sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast and oranges, less than 5/10 of 1 per cent. The following seventeen articles showed no change: Chuck roast, hens, fresh milk, evaporated milk, cheese, vegetable lard substitute, bread, flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, macaroni, navy beans, baked beans, canned corn, sugar and raisins.

Jones—"Sorry, old man, that my hen got loose and scratched up your garden."

Smith—"That's all right; my dog ate your hen."

Jones—"Fine! I just ran over your dog and killed him."—St. Paul Farmer.

CONSENT DECREES—WHAT FOR?

Of late there has been much in print about consent decrees in the cases of alleged combinations in restraint of trade.

The accused outfit consents to a decree which satisfies the prosecutors, which means that the original charge is at least modified and there is no trial.

The consent decree is a device by which trial is avoided—and it may be assumed with great safety that the defendant gets at least a part of what he wants in any decree to which he agrees without trial.

The only case in which a consent decree may work an injustice to the defendant is where the defendant can be frightened into writing his name to a decree dictated by the prosecution—as, for example, in the case of a union.

But the consent decree, in any event, takes the place of a jury verdict. The case does not go to trial.

Great combinations of capital get much more of what they are after in consent decrees than in jury verdicts, it may be safely assumed.

Labor unions, in the rare cases where they are involved, are more likely to get the worst of it.

Why the consent decree? Why not a trial and a verdict?—Molders' Journal.

WOMAN TO SWIM.

One of the most unique stunts in the annals of sportdom will be attempted this summer, when Mrs. Myrtle Huddleston, conqueror of the Catalina Island Channel, will attempt to swim down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to New Orleans, a distance of 900 miles. With the assistance of the river current Mrs. Huddleston should be able to cover somewhere from twenty to thirty miles a day. At this rate it would take her around a month to negotiate the full distance.

Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

Roseland
Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
LARGEST IN
BRIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 18, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer McTiernan were excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Governor C. C. Young, thanking Council for its courtesy in forwarding copy of resolutions relative to the appointment of Paul Scharrenberg to the Board of Harbor Commissioners. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the rate of premium for bonds issued under the American Federation of Labor schedule, and stating it will continue at the old rate, namely 50 cents per hundred. From Secretary Morrison, American Federation of Labor, stating that the recommendation of our organizing committee, relative to appointment of Felix Dumond for voluntary organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has been referred to President Green.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Janitors' Union, wage scale for Janitors employed by the Board of Education.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, designating holidays for per diem employees of the Board of Public Works.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Assembly of Civil Service Commissions, requesting the assistance of the Council to support a plan of placing State civil service in the constitution.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of request of Egg Inspectors' Union for a boycott against W. R. Patterson, 111 Main street, and Joe Buchwald, 730 Octavia street, it was decided to lay said matter over for one week in order to secure additional information. In the matter of request of Retail Clerks' Union, relative to Cohn Bros. observing the closing rules of the union, same was laid over for one week. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of Asphalt Workers for an increase of 50 cents per day for men employed by the Board of Public Works. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Molders—Thanked the Council and the Executive Committee for promised support. Egg Inspectors—Business good; State legislation has helped the Egg Inspectors as well as the general public. Culinary Workers—Hamburger Places No. 1 and No. 2 are unfair to their organization. Electrical workers No. 6—Santa Clara Building Trades have adopted the five-day week. Cracker Bakers—Reported that in conjunction with Cracker Packers will hold annual picnic on May 1st at Paradise Cove. Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label on all hats.

Report of Trade Union Promotional League—Making progress; requests attendance of delegates at meetings; will put on show at the Building Trades convention at Santa Barbara.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Meeting of Executive Committee, Held Friday Evening, March 18th—Committee met for the purpose of devising ways and means of assisting the Molders' Union in providing proper legal defense and paying necessary costs of trials of accused officers and members, and therefore recommended that each union affiliated to this Council or the American Federation of Labor in this city is hereby requested to contribute the sum of 50 cents a member, to be used as a defense fund in behalf of the accused officers and members, each union to raise the necessary amount of con-

tribution in conformity with its own laws and financial resources. On motion the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Receipts—\$550.79. **Expenses**—\$218.79.

Council adjourned at 9 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR,
Secretary Pro Tem.

FINALLY SEES THE LIGHT.

Following is a copy of a letter received this week by Secretary Henry E. Clemens of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174:

"Dear Sir—For many years I was a good union man. My father was also, for 51 years. Only the fact that I was hungry forced me into a non-union shop. This was five and a half or six years ago, but I have been able since to do fairly well and not notice, to a large extent, what was going on in the world around me.

"From childhood it has always been a custom instilled in me to be thankful for what I receive, but this fact has never been more forcefully impressed upon me than it was a few days ago in applying for work in one of those down-and-out-joints that have made the fair city of Los Angeles so poverty stricken.

"The following dialogue ensued: 'Where have you been working?—How long have you been at the trade?—What wages are you asking?' '\$42.00, I said.' 'That's far too much to ask in this town. No man needs that salary here, where everything is so cheap. Competition is keener here than in any other city in the United States. If it wasn't for the damned union here we would be getting men for \$20 and plenty would be glad to get that.'

"That struck me like a bolt. It's a fact. The union is at the back of anything I may get outside of it.

"And so I say 'Thanks' for what I have got.

"Yours faithfully."

—Southern California Labor Press.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

PONDEROUSLY MOVES THE LAW.

The law moves ponderously, and sometimes it arrives and a rich man gets punished. The Armour Grain Company has just been fined \$3,000,000 damages by an arbitrator in favor of the defunct Grain Marketing Company, a farmers' marketing organization, and the Rosenbaum Bros. The Armour Company was found to have switched grain samples and to have changed the books when elevators were transferred to the co-operative. This meant that the co-operative got less grain and poorer grain than it paid for. It has taken a year to get this verdict, but at last it has come. Moving eastward, we find a jury in United States district court, Washington, D. C., convicting Harry Sinclair of contempt because he refused to answer questions put by a Senate committee. For this there is a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 and from one month to one year in prison.

Again the law has arrived in the case of a rich man. But—Mr. Sinclair merely smiles and says, "Well, the first round is over." He will appeal. So, after all, we have to wait a long time yet before we know whether the law will remain where it has arrived.

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE
FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN.***6. Milk for Young Children.**

The only foods intended for the exclusive nourishment of young animals are milk and eggs. Except the germ of seed, all other substances suitable for their nourishment are taken from partly or fully grown animal or plant structures. For this reason it would be expected that milk, eggs and the germ of seed contain the vital elements for the maintenance of young life, and experiments tend to prove that they do. Unfortunately, eggs and seeds do not lend themselves to the early, exclusive feeding of the human infant, therefore the statement cannot be challenged that for children under two years of age breast milk or other milk is an absolute necessity for proper nutrition, which will enable the coming generation not only to measure up to the past standards of healthy growth, but to improve on them steadily. One urgent national problem is to see that every child in the United States gets his full quota of milk that is standard in purity and quality.

The necessity for milk in the diet of the child could well rest on its value as a calcium food alone. A recent study has shown a definite relation between the needs of growth and maintenance and the amount of calcium which must be available. It seems settled that for children between three and fourteen years of age the best storage of calcium occurs when a quart of milk is included in the daily diet. Not as good calcium storage is obtained on a pint and a half of milk a day as on a quart, nor is this absorption as good if part of the calcium of the food is obtained from vegetables instead of from milk.

Although the study mentioned in the preceding paragraph does not include children under three years of age, other studies of the use of calcium by infants and of the amount of milk taken by the average breast-fed infant make it proper to assume that the relative need of calcium is not less in infancy than in later childhood. The younger the child the more rapid is the rate of growth, and probably the greater is the relative calcium requirement. Recent experimentation on animals would suggest that the amount of lime in the diet directly affects the size and weight of the bones.

Much less is known concerning the phosphorus needs of the body and the availability of the different forms of phosphorus in foods. The need for phosphorus of a child under six probably is adequately supplied if a quart of milk is included in his food daily. For older children the extra phosphorus needed should be supplied by whole cereals, meat, fish and eggs. With some children the addition of vegetables to the diet favorably affects the storage of phosphorus. A diet rich in milk and in whole grains (cereal or bread) is never deficient in phosphorus.

Milk may be given to young children, as well as adults, in cooked forms, such as soup, weak cocoa or flavored milk shake. White sauce, milk gravy, creamed dishes, milk puddings, milk sherbets and ice cream require milk in their composition. Milk is a valuable food in any form. If used as a drink, it should be taken near the end of the meal, for many children will not take sufficient other food if they fill themselves up first with milk.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for Bureau publication No. 163.

YOSEMITE TRAVEL INCREASE.

A marked increase in winter travel to Yosemite Valley is reported by the California State Automobile Association as the result of the first season of use of the new all-year highway into the valley.

COURT UPHOLDS UNION DISCIPLINE.

A disgruntled member of a trade union must resort to every relief in his organization before appealing to the court, rules the St. Louis Court of Appeals in dismissing an injunction plea of a member of organized labor who was disciplined by his union.

The defendants were President Morrin and associate officials of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. The plaintiff, F. D. Hall, had been found guilty of irregularities in the union. He was fined and debarred from holding office or attending meetings for a certain period.

Jones appealed for an injunction against enforcing the decision. He was defeated in the St. Louis Circuit Court and met the same fate in the Court of Appeals. He claimed that the general executive board of the international union was incompetent to try him. In answer to this the Court of Appeals said:

"If this were true, it is manifest that he could not have been tried at all, and he might, as suggested by defendants, have committed any offense with impunity, no matter how derogatory to the interests of the association, so long as he was careful at the same time, to include some slander against the members or the general executive board. Or, if the argument is carried to its logical conclusion and plaintiff's theory adopted that the tribunal could never be composed of persons having a possible interest in the subject matter, in the event that a member of an organization should slander the entire membership of his association, no one competent to try him could be found and the association would be thus rendered utterly helpless to defend itself against such member's attacks, no matter how vicious or unwarranted they might have been.

"There are many instances that occur to us in which the members of the tribunal before which the hearing is had are either directly or indirectly affected by the offenses alleged to have been committed. Courts cite and try persons for contempt. Directors of boards of trade and stock exchanges try members for offenses which have injured the very directors sitting in judgment, and similar practice is to be found in the case of police boards, medical societies, bar associations, clubs and other social organizations.

"We conclude, therefore, that inasmuch as the manner of plaintiff's trial was governed by the contract existing between him and the international association, and inasmuch as the hearing appears to have been conducted in substantial conformity with the laws and rules of practice provided in the constitution by which he had agreed to be bound, his objections to the validity of his trial and conviction are not well taken."

WANT STATE TO ENFORCE PEONAGE.

The Arizona Cotton Growers' Association would use the police power of the state to compel Porto Ricans to labor.

The Porto Ricans were lured to the cotton section by glowing promises. They are being fed and housed by organized labor and other citizens, and Governor Hunt has called on the cotton growers to care for these men, women and children.

The cotton growers reply that they will provide work, and that public officials should take a "firm stand" against loitering. This is construed as a demand that the police power of the state be turned over to the employers in enforcing peonage.

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE THIS MARKET

Proven Economy Prevails in All Sections
During the month of February this market sold 445,440 eggs. This means 37,120 dozen or 1230 cases or almost 5 carloads—more than enough eggs to feed 610 people two eggs a day every day for one year. The public bought because they were quality eggs at an economy price. Think it over.

Crystal Palace Market

MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS
Phone Park 8040

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance

—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.
1435 Broadway, Oakland
1205 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

**FURNITURE
DRAPERIES**

CARPETS

**STOVES
BEDDING**

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

**We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps**

OPEN A SPECIAL ACCOUNT

and save for something you want very much. You will not only get it, but also the saving habit, which will make it easy to accomplish still greater wishes. Have you a Humboldt Special Purpose Savings Account?

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, Calif.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

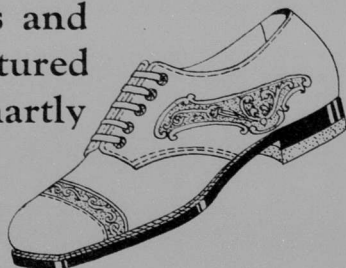
MEN'S \$5 SHOES

UNION MADE

UNION STAMPED

SCORES of swagger new Spring Models.

Best of leathers, in every shade of Tan and Black. Oxfords and Hi-Lace. The one pictured is in "Aztec Tan" smartly hand-tooled—It carries the UNION STAMP



SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO

525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Martin J. Henning of the bricklayers, John Huck of the barbers, Margaret Garber Warks of the Waitresses, Charles Cotter of the letter carriers, Francis J. Riley of the watchmen, Mrs. Mae Adams of the garment workers, Louise M. O'Toole of the laundry workers.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, had the misfortune last Friday evening to slip in the bathtub and fracture one of his ribs. He was attended by Doctor Gallway, who bandaged the injury, and O'Connell proceeded, as usual, to Sacramento on Monday morning to look after the interests of the labor movement before the State Legislature.

The Labor Council has endorsed the position of the Asphalt Workers Union in requesting an increase of 50 cents per day for its members working for the Board of Public Works. The officers of for the Board of Public Works.

The Butchers' Union of this city has inaugurated a rather novel plan for making meetings more interesting to the membership. At each meeting a question box is provided into which members may put any question they desire answered, and at the next meeting officers of the organization endeavor to give the information.

Hatters' Union No. 23 of this city has elected Henry C. Linds as secretary of the organization for the ensuing year. Mr. Linde says business is not as brisk as it should be this time of year and urges all members of unions to demand the union label in the hats they purchase, so as to keep the members of the union busy rather than those working in non-union factories either here or in the East.

The San Francisco Trade Union Promotional League put on a union label show at the State Building Trades convention during the past week in Santa Barbara. Many members of the labor

movement in that trade union center also were privileged to take in the performance and expressed the opinion that much good would come from the exhibition in the way of increased demand for the union label, card and button.

Fred Grassell and Thomas Benton, former members of the Chicago Butchers' Union, will compare union conditions of Chicago with those existing in San Francisco at the next meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115 in the San Francisco Labor Temple. The two men have had extensive experiences in the more modern packing and cutting shops of Chicago, which is the apex of the butchering trade in the United States.

The Civil Service Commission has announced that examinations will be held at the City Hall, beginning April 20th, of applicants for city jobs in the following classes of service: Blacksmiths, boilermakers, bricklayers, carpenters (including cabinet makers), cement finishers, hoisting and portable engineers (including engineers of steam rollers), engineers of stationary steam engines (including chief engineers and assistant engineers), glaziers, granite cutters, locksmiths, machinists, marine engineers, marine engineers of gasoline engines, painters, pattern makers, pilots, plumbers, steamfitters and tanners. Applications must be filed before 5 o'clock Monday, April 18th. Tests will be held for asphalt workers on April 9th.

A regular routine meeting was held Monday night in the Building Trades Temple by United Laborers' Union No. 1, according to the reports of Victor Murphy, secretary of the organization. Improved business conditions were reported by members during the meeting.

W. A. Johnston has been elected treasurer of Carpenters' Union No. 483 at a meeting of the organization in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street. He was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former treasurer, W. E. Sherwood, from heart failure.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

By Thomas E. Zant.

Mayor Rolph's veto of the amendment to the spur track ordinance is but another chapter added to the Mayor's final acquiescence in the "downtowners'" policy last July, when they shut off materials from the City Relief Home and school buildings under construction.

Then, at first, he raised his hands in holy horror, that a coterie of business firms would interfere with the city's plans of providing shelter for the poor and housing facilities for school children, and proclaimed he would call the culprits before him.

City Attorney O'Toole advised him that it would be an easy matter to establish that the permit system in the sale of building materials constitutes a violation of the Cartwright Anti-Trust Act, and, if the Mayor would give the word, he would petition the Attorney General to bring to the attention of the violators that their conduct comes under the ban of the law, and that they must cease it; however, he also suggested that his plan for the city to buy materials and furnish same to the contractors would afford quicker relief.

The Mayor called a conference for July 16th, declaring that public interests must be protected and that nobody could put himself above the city government. If there existed any power higher than the government, he would like to find it out. Turning to Mr. Reardon, the Mayor said: "The city has contracts with several material firms. I now instruct you to make delivery of materials to the Relief Home. I have the attorney's opinion as to its legality. I am assured that public opinion will back me, and it is time to act."

Three days later Mr. Wollenberg, the superintendent of the Relief Home, told a friend of mine that Reardon fell down on the material end and that the job was going American plan. I called on Mr. Reardon a few minutes later and told what had been said by Mr. Wollenberg, and he replied angrily: "They are a lot of d—liars. I can deliver twenty tons of cement within two hours, if they present a requisition."

I then asked him why all this passing of the buck from one to another. Every one knows that any of the Mayor's appointees always respond to his will. (Here is where any one may read between the lines of the program.)

The Mayor's position was impregnable. The City Attorney's opinion gave him the choice of three courses to pursue. With the power and influence of the city government at his back, he could go as plaintiff into the courts and secure a court ruling on the Cartwright Act putting a crimp into the "downtowners." But this would not do apparently, and it did not get there.

At the outset the Mayor had made a political gesture to labor, but as the position got hot he made his next political bow to the privileged "downtowners," who doped it into a decided chill, and succeeded in smothering any effort to bring a case into court, fraught with danger of irremediable disaster to their cause.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN